



UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SECOND SEMESTER 2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR

**FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (SCIENCE)/BACHELOR OF
EDUCATION (ARTS) AND BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(GENERAL)**

MATH 424: MEASURE THEORY

STREAM: R

TIME: 2 HRS

DAY: MONDAY [8.30A.M -10.30 A.M]

DATE: 08/04/2024

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES

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INSTRUCTIONS:

Answers question **ONE** and any other **TWO** questions.

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

- a) (i) Define the term partition of a compact interval $[a, b]$. **(1 mark)**
- (ii) Let $f: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ be defined by $f(x) = 6x - 3$ on $[3, 6]$. By dividing $[3, 6]$ into n equal subintervals, show that $f(x)$ is Riemann integrable on $[3, 6]$. **(6 marks)**
- b) (i) Explain what is meant by a σ^- algebra on a set X . **(3 marks)**
- (ii) Show that a σ^- algebra \mathfrak{X} is closed under countable intersection, that is if $A_i \in \mathfrak{X}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ then $\bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \mathfrak{X}$. **(3 marks)**
- c) (i) Define a measure on a measurable space (X, \mathfrak{X}) **(3 marks)**
- (ii) Prove that the measure μ is a monotone set function, that is If $A, B \in \mathfrak{X}$ and $B \subset A$, then $\mu(B) \leq \mu(A)$. **(3 marks)**
- d) (i) Define Lebesgue outer measure μ^* of a set. **(2 marks)**
- (ii) Show that for any set A , $\mu^*(A) = \mu^*(A + x)$ where $A + x = \{y + x : y \in A\}$, that is outer measure is translation invariant. **(5 marks)**
- e) (i) Define a simple function. **(1 mark)**
- (ii) Let φ be a simple function in $M^+(X, \mathfrak{X})$ and $c \geq 0$. Show that $\int c\varphi d\mu = c \int \varphi d\mu$. **(3 marks)**



QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Define a cantor set and find its measure. (8 marks)
- b) Prove that the Dirichlet function $D(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \text{ is an irrational number} \\ 1, & \text{if } x \text{ is a rational number} \end{cases}$ is measurable. (4 marks)
- c) Prove that the following four statements are equivalent:

- (i) $\{x \in X : f(x) < r\} \in \mathfrak{X} \forall r \in \mathfrak{R}$
- (ii) $\{x \in X : f(x) \leq r\} \in \mathfrak{X} \forall r \in \mathfrak{R}$
- (iii) $\{x \in X : f(x) > r\} \in \mathfrak{X} \forall r \in \mathfrak{R}$
- (iv) $\{x \in X : f(x) \geq r\} \in \mathfrak{X} \forall r \in \mathfrak{R}$
- (8 marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) State Fatou's Lemma. (3 marks)
- b) Let f_n be a sequence of measurable functions which converge $\mu - a. e$ in X to a function f . Suppose there exists a function g which is integrable on A such that $|f_n(x)| \leq g(x) \forall x$. Then prove that: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu = \int f d\mu$ (10 marks)
- c) Let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be two functions such that $f, g : X \rightarrow \mathfrak{R} \in \mathfrak{X}$. then prove that:
- (i) $f^2 \in \mathfrak{X}$ (2 marks)
- (ii) $(f + g) \in \mathfrak{X}$ (2 marks)
- (iii) $(fg) \in \mathfrak{X}$ (2 marks)
- d) Let (X, \mathfrak{X}, μ) be a measure space and f be a measurable function. When do we say that f is integrable? (1 mark)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) When is a subset E of \mathfrak{R} said to be Lebesgue non- measurable?. Hence or otherwise show that if E is L-non-measurable, then it is possible to find a proper subset A of E such that $\mu^*(A) > 0$. (5 marks)
- b) Prove that if $E_1, E_2 \in \mathfrak{M}$ (where \mathfrak{M} the class of Lebesgue measurable sets), then $E_1 \cap E_2 \in \mathfrak{M}$ (10 marks)
- c) Show that if $\mu^*(E) = 0$ then E is L- measurable. (3 marks)



- d) If I is an interval in \mathfrak{R} , show that I is uncountable. (2 marks)

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

- a) Let f_n be a non-decreasing sequence of non-negative measurable functions with limit f .
Then show that:

$$\int f d\mu = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int f_n d\mu. \quad (10 \text{ marks})$$

- b) Prove that if a function f is Riemann integrable on $[a, b]$ then it is also Lebesgue integrable on $[a, b]$ and

$$(L) \int_a^b f(x) dx = (R) \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

where $(R) \int_a^b f(x) dx$ denotes the Riemann integral and $(L) \int_a^b f(x) dx$ denotes the Lebesgue integral. (10 marks)

